WEEKLY. Per year.....\$1 Reduced Kates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscription to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

all communications intended for publication this paper must, in order to receive attention, l companied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is inclosed for that purpose.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville ook Co., 256 Fourth avenue. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

does, not prevent the movement of ou transports toward Tien-Tsin. Even the Populists in Kansas seem to

The President's diplomacy with Peking

have had enough of Jerry Simpson. Is it because he has accumulated \$30,000 or \$40. Mr. Bryan's talk of going to McKinley's State to capture it is absurd. It will take

Ohio to keep Nebraska in line. If there is no money in the city treasury with which to pay the police and firemen

Mayor Taggart alone is responsible in that he insisted upon a 59-cent levy a year ago. "The consent of the governed" should not be mentioned in the Ninth district by any true friend of Captain Allen, since in his

recent letter he declared that not one in hundred of the Filipinos had any idea of self-government. The chairman of the Populist middle-of-

the-road convention in Nebraska said "The bogey man of imperialism does not frighten Populists." Ere long the bogey man will become a Punch and Judy show at which the country will laugh.

Senator Pettigrew admits again that he has been holding friendly correspondence with armed men at war against the United States and assassinating American soldiers. By the laws and customs of all nations these acts of Pettigrew constitute treason.

mittee voted very generally yesterday not Their reasons are set forth in their resolutions. Their action will be approved by tion of Mr. Bryan.

When the certainty that an election which would make Mr. Bryan President would result in the choosing of enough Democratic legislatures to make a tie on the silver question in the Senate, it is not safe for any man who voted against Mr. Bryan in 1896 to vote for him in 1900.

A Kansas Populist having claimed to have a list of 3,205 Republicans who voted for McKinley in 1896 who will vote for Bryan this year, the Kansas Republican committee offers \$1,000 for the list, on the condition that one-tenth of the names shall prove genuine. The offer has not been ac-

The current expenditures of the Taggart administration during its first full year were \$762,935.60. The amount was increased to 1907,622.15 during his second year; to \$944,635.66 his third year, and \$1.010,804.27 his fourth year. This is an increase of \$262,- in 1898, \$62,247,940; in 1899, \$78,835,069. The 305.71 over the last year of Mayor Denny, and amounts to 35 per cent.

In a letter to the Indianapolis News William Dudley Foulke makes it very clear why that large body of voters who favor the merit system in the civil service should vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. Conversely, he also makes it equally clear why a civil-service reformer should not vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

Mayor Taggart's expert Ryan should be called upon to explain what he means by his remark that "the mayor's school audi tor's position is to provide a salary fo bim for other duties performed by hi which require neither an understanding of accounts nor a knowledge of construction of law." It looks as if there might be season of high temperature in the vicinity of the city controller's office.

If Captain Allen had stood by his ultra expansion speeches of November and December, 1898, and while he was recruiting not have been nominated by the Ninth dis-Philippines are not worth keeping and

The coterie of elegant and refined gentlemen who came from New York to induce the Gold Democrats to nominate a ticket and failed constitute a curio in politics to the people of this section, in which parties stand for something. They seem to have there is worth considering. They are not transplanted into a heaven The world would undoubtedly be better if every human being were as they believe themselves to be, and had as large a bank account as each of them is said to inclination to follow them.

like to impress upon the small part of the world outside of the ten or dozen of themselves that they are the sole possessors of a great political idea which they are service that convenient common carrier known as the Associated Press. Candor forbid, and that is that eight or ten gentlemen, mainly from New York, are laboring Daily, per week, by carrier...... 15 cts | can people will rush to their leadership if they can but hear of them. Everybody Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts wishes them well; Indianapolis feels honored by their presence, but they are wasting their time and those energies which are designed by their Creator to be devoted to golf, or to such serious matters as the discovery of a novel toddy or an unheard-of

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSO-CIATION.

The sessions of the National and the Indiana Building and Loan Associations have an attendance that indicates that that form of saving and investment is really a financial power in the land. There is reason why this form of investment should NEW YORK-Astor House and Fifth-avenue the States where it has a hold as is the savings bank in the East. When the history of the building and savings loan association is considered the wonder is that it is not a recital of disasters instead of being a record of general success, with here and there a failure. The loan association was local institution, managed solely in the interest of the shareholders. The danger and loss came to it when men organized associations for the purpose of making money for themselves, either as officers, agents or beneficiaries. No reasonably well-conducted association, doing a local business, however limited, has lost the money of its shareholders. When such associations became ambitious to do business, making reckless loans and paying all the time Mr. Bryan would spend in large premiums to agents, disaster overtook them. In a few cases the officials have been dishonest, but the number of such disasters has been small, compared with the risks taken. But, with all the imperfections, it will be difficult to find a financial association that has been helpful to so

The day of high rates of interest has passed-a fact which the managers of building and loan associations should recognize. They can no longer pay their shareholders 10 or 12 per cent. because they can no longer find home builders who will pay such rates. They will not pay them get the remainder for 6 or 7 per cent. If he can pay half down he can get the balance at a lower rate of interest. Under these conditions the building and loan association cannot pay dividends to exceed 6 per cent. If the original purpose of the association, so far as the general shareholder was concerned, was to attract him by a large return for his money that purpose must be changed, so that the first The Gold or National Democratic com- claim of the association shall be the se curity of the shareholders, and the second to call a convention to nominate a ticket. | the loaning of money at so low rates that the best security can be obtained. It is encouraging to note that the men who are most of those who do not desire the elec- taking part in the national meetings are those who have made building and loan associations successful, and that their discussions are confined to topics designed to secure the permanence of building and loan

THE UNPARALLELED PROSPERITY. Recently two hundred manufacturers in the United States were asked to give comparisons as to the number of wage earners employed by them and the wages paid in recent years. The response of these two hundred employers was that they were employing 90,483 men in 1894, and that they had no use for more until the year of the inauguration of President McKinley, when they found employment for 109,600 men. Since that time the number of men employed has steadily increased, until, in 1899

the number was 174,645-an increase of

In 1894 the two hundred manufacturers paid \$40,803,866 as wages; in 1897, \$54,412,774; average wages the three years after Mr. Bryan's defeat was \$65,000,000, or \$25,000,000 a year more than was paid in 1894, when Mr. Bryan was starting his silver raid upon the industries of the country. In three years after the defeat of Bryan the men employed by two hundred manufacturers earned \$75,000,000 more than when the country was under the industrial paralysis that came with tariff agitation and fear of an inundation of silver in 1893.

It is evident that the prosperity of the wage earner in this country depends upon the volume of capital invested in manufactures and in transportation, but chiefly in manufactures. Statistician Mulhall estimates that the census of 1900 will show the wealth of the country to be \$91,040,000,000 and that the output of the manufacturing industries alone the year 1899-1900 will reach the enormous aggregate of \$13,326,000,000, or one-seventh of the entire wealth of th country. The growth is further shown by a comparison which makes the value manufactures in 1900 249 on the basis is manufacturing two and a half times as trict Democracy. He is their candidate be- | much now as twenty years ago, During cause he has written home that the that period the population of the country has increased 52 per cent., while the numintimating that he would have the United | ber of people employed in manufacturing States get out of what he has alluded to has much more than doubled. The most remarkable extension in manufacturing has come since the Bryan heresies were

Those who undertake to sneer down the Republican claim that the unparalleled throw of Bryanism will fail. The Republican prosperity will be a potential factor in the campaign, particularly with sensible men who depend upon wages.

BRITISH NOT HOSTILE TO BRYAN. The men who made the anti-British portion of the Kansas City platform in regard to the Boers and the ridiculous assertion of an ill-concealed Republican alliance with England knew that they were making charges for which there is no ground, since perhaps unfortunately, the mass of the President and any power. These platform-makers, however, hope to deceive a excellent gentlemen are laboring | class of unthinking voters who are prejuthe delusion that they have a mis- diced against Great Britain. It is doubtful campaign different from that | whether they will be able to cheat any of the fourteen million other voters. In voter by such a pretense, but if they are but one thing are they like many other able to do so they have not deceived in- here taking the bread out of the mouths the right of way.

people in politics, and that is they would telligent Britons. The London Spectator, which represents British sentiment, recently declared that it could not make the least difference, so far as British affairs are

ment the Spectator went on to say: be unfriendly to England, nor reverse the policy of taking up the "white man's burden" which Mr. McKinley has begun. The United States of America will, in a word, be run on Anglo-Saxon lines whether Mr. Bryan or Mr. McKinley wins, and in spite of any amount of noise and shouting from "hyphenated" Americans.

The Democratic party, because of its

adherence to the tariff ideas of Great Britain, has always been more popular with the British manufacturer than the Republican. All Democratic tariffs have been favorable to British mercantile interests. Under the Wilson-Gorman tariff we imported from Europe, chiefly from England, \$53,494,400 worth of woolen goods in 1896; under the Dingley law we imported only \$14,823,768 worth of such goods. Our imported iron and steel goods in 1896 were valued at \$25,338,103; in 1898 the value thereof was \$12,615,913. During the fiscal year 1897, under the Wilson free-wool law, the value of wools imported was \$53,243,191; the next year, under the McKinley law, the value of wools imported was \$16,783,692. The import of earthen and chinaware and of glassware fell off 50 per cent, under the Dingley law. Our imports from Great Britain under three years of the Wilson-Gorman law were \$496,994,479, against \$376,-575,339 during two years and eleven months of the Dingley law. That is, American consumption was worth more than \$40,000,-600 a year more to England during the Democratic tariff law than during the Republican. The British manufacturer knows that he will never get that yearly \$40,000,000 back so long as Republicans make the tariff laws. He knows that the Bryan platform declared against a protective tariff, and that if the British manufacturers of wool, iron, glass and such wares ever get easier access to the American market they must place their hope in the Democratic party. John Bull cares very little for being called harsh names if he can sell his wares freely to those ad-

The Boston Transcript detects signs that the enemies of the administration are disposed to raise the question of the constitutionality of the power of the President to send troops to China to rescue imprisoned Americans. The fantastic New York Herald and the New York World have told the President he has no business in China and that he should get out at once, but it is not possible that the un-American idea of flag-furling has taken its advocates of Americans in foreign lands.

The Louisville Courier-Journal actually suggests that the Republican ticket be refused a place on the state ballot because the convention, after voting to adjourn, reconsidered the vote and adopted the log cabin for an emblem. It claims that the convention having once adjourned is dead, and could not be brought to life for any purpose. The Courier-Journal seems to have gone into the hair-splitting business to ingratiate itself anew with the party it has declared to be led by fools.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Stunned by the Blare. "Did you see that trolley party go by?" "No; they made such a racket it was as

much as I could do to hear them.' Hardships of a Host.

"Well, Billy, how do you like camping?" time; it keeps me running in and out of town all

the time to get them something to eat."

The Parlor Boarder. "Your cook stays with you a long time, Mrs. "Oh, yes. You see we do everything to make

her contented. We eat fruits and salads, so she doesn't have to cook; we hire all the laundry work, and keep a boy to wait on her and wash Sentiment on a Cheap Background.

"This is not a first-class summer novel by any "What are your criticisms, Miss Simpson?"

"Oh, I haven't read it; but just look at this illustration of a parlor with a whole lot of cent Japanese fans tacked on the wall."

Getting Life Down Fine. Mrs. Dubbs-I've bought a lot of perpetuated

palms; they save time. Dibbs-Yes; you don't have to water Mrs. Dubbs-Of course not; and people don't bother me wanting to know how I keep them

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

The local Democratic managers say they have plenty of money. They must have been tapping that Democratic ice trust of New York city.-Laporte Herald.

Bryan organs accuse McKinley of being military dictator in one paragraph and with being very weak in the next one. A weak military dictator in a republic is

certainly a wonder!-Richmond Item. The Louisville Post has named the Goebelites of Kentucky Boxers. Well the name fits exactly. Both are fanatics, and neither have any respect for law unless it is of their own making.-Evansville Journal. It is said that several of the American foreign missionary associations have decided to withdraw their missionaries, which is eminently proper. The American mis sionaries under Chaffee are best fitted to

cope with the present situation.-Lafayette The prosperity and business address may have sounded too political to the Southern industrial convention at Atlanta, but it was very poor Democratic politics to point out that progress in manufactures and commerce is too suggestive of Republicanism to be talked about .- Terre Haute Ex-

At the close of the last national campaign Mr. Bryan attributed his defeat to "the ignorant foreign born vote," which couldn't understand his financial propositions. But now Mr. Bryan professes to appeal to the "intelligence" of the class who recognized the dangers of a depreciated currency.-Lafayette Courier. Old "Fighting Joe" Wheeler scents the

battle from afar and is anxious to get into active service once more. Although nearing tired list, he has asked the government to assign him to duty in China that he may be where the fight is going on. General in Carnegie Hall to-night. John G. Wool-Wheeler is made of true soldier stuff. -South Bend Tribune.

Indianapolis is to have a "fall carnival," variety of street fair, and \$5,000 has been subscribed for the guarantee fund, which is one-third of the amount estimated to b necessary for the expenses. Indianapolis is only acting upon the demonstrated truth that cities must do what the individual merchant does-draw people to the place of usiness.-Terre Haute Tribune. Senator Jones's remark that the Bryan

party was beaten in 1896 by "hundreds of

of honest labor and veting at the direction of McKinley supporters," is returning to plague him now that he is seeking to corral the German vote. The cry of "imperialism" does not wipe out the insult.

-Huntington Herald. Web Davis has been "stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in" by plagiarizing from General Garfield's speeches If Mr. Bryan wins, the United States, in | in his recent efforts in behalf of Bryan spite of the chatter, will neither attack nor | Web has a glib tongue, but the best he can do leaves a bad taste in the mouth of one who heard the great orator of Ohio in the days when he held vast audiences spellbound under his eloquent appeals to reason couched in the most elegant diction. -Vincennes Commercial.

KENTUCKIANS AT CANTON.

They Want Theodore Roosevelt to Talk to Mountaineers.

CANTON, O., July 25.-President and Mrs. McKinley went to Massillon at noon to-day to be the guests at lunch of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steeze. It was an informal visit between old friends. They made the drive of eight miles in their own carriage, and returned this afternoon.

Judge E. C. O'Rear, candidate for the Court of Appeals, and former State Chairman Samuel J. Roberts, of Lexington, Ky., were among the callers at the McKinley home to-day. One of the objects of their visit was to urge that Roosevelt be assigned to an active part in the Kentucky campaign. They want him to go up in the mountains and hold a meeting at some points remote from the railroads, and say if he does they will make it the biggest meeting ever held in the South. Both men are very confident of Republican success

in Kentucky this year. Another caller was W. S. Dawson, of Spokane, Wash. He represented the State of Washington on the national Republican league appointed at the St. Paul conference to wait on the President, but not being able to come with the committee he made an in-

Col. Jacob Weyand and his two sons, Rev. Paul and Attorney Edwin S., of Beaver, Pa., were among the social callers. Colonel Weyand is one of the thirteen survivors of the Republican convention at Pittsburg, which formed the Republican party and was one of the guests of honor at the Philadelphia convention It is announced here to-night that Secretary Hay will come to call on the President to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

MAYOR OF DETROIT NOMINATED BY MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS.

Complete Surrender of Kansas Democrats to Populist Party in the Interest of Fusion.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.-Hon, William C. Maybury, mayor of Detroit, was this evening tendered the Democratic nomination for Governor of Michigan with unanimity which rendered useless the taking of any ballot. Not a dissenting voice was heard, and the withdrawal of the half dozen other candidates before any vote was taken was met with loud cheers of ap-

The platform denounces the present state administration. Untiring support is pledged to Bryan and Stevenson and the Kansas City platform is "heartily indorsed in letter and spirit in all its parts." The platform pledges repeal of all laws under which special privileges are conferred, and an amendment of sympathy with the South African republics was added.

The adoption of the resolutions and the nominating and seconding speeches for Governor occupied the entire afternoon session from 4 o'clock to 7:30. After Maybury's nomination the convention took a

recess till 9 o'clock. The convention adjourned at midnight after completing the ticket as follows, all the nominations being unanimous: Lieutenant governor, Judge James G. Ramsdell, of Travers City; secretary of state, John W Ewing, of Grand Ledge; treasurer, Charles F. Sundstrum, of Marquette; auditor general, Hiram B. Hudson, of Mancelona; at torney general, James O'Hara, of Benton Harbor; commissioner of land office, Major George Winans, of Hamburg; superintendent of public instruction, Stephen H Langdon, of Monroe; member of State Board of Education, Dr. James McEntee. of Mount Pleasant; for presidential electors at large, Lawrence Hubinger, of Saginaw Philip B. Wachtel, of Petoskey. Daniel J Campau, of Detroit, was re-elected chairman of the state central committee amid much enthusiasm.

FUSION IN KANSAS.

Democrats and Silver Republicans Forced to Surrender to Populists.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 25.-At their convention here to-day the Kansas Democracy surrendered to the demands of the Populists and thereby made possible the tightest and most harmonious fusion tha has ever existed in this State. The Populists had demanded from the Democrats the office of associate justice in exchange for that of attorney general, although the former office had previously been granted the Democrats in what was supposed to be an air-tight agreement. After an all-night session of conference committees the question was left open to be settled by the Democratic convention at its gathering to-day. A fight was expected before the Democrats would give up this plum, but, led by Hon. J. G. Johnson, national committeeman for Kansas, they yielded. The Populists gave vent to their delight and enthusiasm in a demonstration that lasted for twenty minutes.

The state ticket completed by the different conventions and finally indorsed by Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans follows: Associate justice, David Martin, Pop.; Governor, John W. Breidenthal, Pop.; Lieutenant Governor, A. M Harvey, Pop.; secretary of state, Abe Frakes, Dem.; treasurer, Conway Marshall Dem.; attorney general, Hugh P. Farrelly Dem.; superintendent of insurance, Webb McNell, Silver Rep. Electors at large-R. W. Turner, Silver Rep.; J. B. Fugate,

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs made a strong fight for the Populists to secure the associate justiceship and for Martin's nomination, and to her efforts is due much of the success of that party's claims.

Clark Thinks He Is Senator.

NEW YORK, July 25 .- William A. Clark, of Montana, who was interviewed by Tribune reporter last night, declined to discuss the report that he had contributed a large sum of money to the Democratic

"What is your status as a representative at the present time?" he was asked. "I am the duly appointed senator from the State of Montana. The best constitutional lawyers in the United States and elsewhere have pronounced my credentials to be legal and binding. They will be considered at the next session of the Senate and I expect to take my seat.

Metcalfe Formally Notified.

NEW YORK, July 25 .- The official notification of Henry B. Metcalfe, of Pawtucket, R. I., of his nomination for Vice President on the Prohibition ticket took place ley, of Chicago, the candidate for President, who was notified officially in Chicago, was present. Dr. Samuel Dickey, of Michigan, chairman of the notification committee, spoke and was followed by Mr. Met-

Watterson's Right of Way.

New York Mail and Express. If everything is in readiness, Colonel Henry Watterson will kindly slip to the head of the Democratic procession and lead the march through the slaughterhouse thousands of ignorant foreigners who are the route in 1896, and he properly claims

HIS REFUSAL TO BOMBARD TAKU attacked.

Official Report of the Rear Admiral on the Engagement Received by the Navy Department.

APPROVED AT WASHINGTON.

HOW THE FORTS WERE CAPTURED BY THE ALLIED FORCES.

Observations of Commander Wise, the Monocacy, Whose Sh'p Was Under Fire.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The Navy Department to-day made public the mail reports of Rear Admiral Louis Kempff explaining his reasons for refusing to join with the ships of the other powers in the attack on the Taku forts and giving an account of the attack, which includes many Kempff also incloses the report of Commander Wise, of the Monocacy, giving a graphic account of the action. Rear Adto participate in the attack on the fortifications of a power with which we were at peace is warmly commended by Secreis dated "United States flagship Newark,

Taku, China, June 17." It follows: "Sir-I would state what follows in rethe Taku forts:

miral Bruce called and asked what thought of the matter and I informed him that I was not authorized to initiate any act of war with a country with whom was to protect American interests, both by regulations and under recent instructions from both the department and from the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic station. "Third-On the 15th, at a consultation of the other foreign naval officers, it was agreed that the railroad station at Tong-Ku should be taken (the railway is under Chinese government control) and in case any Chinese government force acted against the force of any foreign nation all should be involved and act unitedly. Under

agreement without specific authority. "Fourth-Yesterday, June 16, the same foreign naval officers signed a copy that t was necessary to take possession of the Taku forts, and notice was served on the viceroy at Tien-Tsin, and on the commandant of the forts. Consuls at Tien-Tsin were informed of what was contemplated. I did not join in the attack on the forts. Captain Wise, of the Monocacy, had orders to protect American interests, based on the department's orders, but in case of attack by a Chinese government force he was to consider it as a declaration of

not care to become a party to such an

The Bombardment.

war and act accordingly.

The second report from Rear Admiral Kempff is dated "United States flagship Newark, Taku, China, June 18." It reads: "Sir-I have the honor to report as folows: The commanding officer of the gunboats in the river met on the afternoon of June 16 and agreed for the senior officer of the gunboats to direct the movement. This officer happened to be a Rus- The defense subpoened him for the purpose acted so peculiarly that he did not want sian. The positions for the various gunboats were then assigned, taking positions in the second 'reach' of the river above the north forts. The gunboats participating were the Koreetz, Guilak, Bobr, Russian; Iltis, German; Lion, French, Algerine, English; the English torpedo boat destroyers Fame and Whiting joined in the latter part, after securing the captured torpedo boats near Tong-Ku. The Japanese gunboat claimed that her engines were disabled, so she remained moored near Tong-Ku and was assigned charge of the railroad station at that place. The United States steamer Monocacy, being under orders, remained moored at Tong-Ku and Ownsby to contradict the testimony of F. took no part in the action. Many foreigners were afforded shelter during the night. A copy of the report of the commanding officer of the Monocacy is herewith inclosed. "The vessels, except the Iltis, took their assigned positions early in the evening of the 16th inst., and at about 12:55 a. m., one hour before the expiration of the time limit, Riley, an old citizen of Monroe county, all the fort's guns which could be trained on the ships fired simultaneously, many shots striking the Koreetz. The vessels returned the fire with a rapid fire from their guns, which, with the exception of the guns of six-inch caliber, were of small rapid-fire type. The guns on the north fort were chiefly 4.7-inch, while the south forts had a number of guns from six to "The Algerine, having aboard a landing

party of some 350 men, immediately put them ashore. A portion of them advanced swore they rode along this lane about the until 2 o'clock to-morrow. through Taku to the navy yard and took | time Jester passed with Gates. Jan modern torpedo boats, carrying two tubes and six threepounders each, and, convoyed by the Fame | down this creek in the spring of 1871 or and Whiting, took them to Tong-Ku. The | 1872. With this witness the defense is tryother landing parties and the remainder of | ing to account for the body Mr. Riley swore the English, aggregating some 650 men, awaited an opportunity for the assault. The firing continued with more or less spirit until daylight, when it became very rapid and active, and, it is reported, very

disastrous to the Chinese. "About 4:30 a shell entered the magazine of the Guilak, blowing it up, causing her to make water and burning forty-seven men awning (as a collision mat), and after a few hours' work was floating at her nor-

'At about 5 a. m., the gunboats having silenced the northwest forts, a landing force charged and occupied it, where, on hoisting the flag, a few casualties occurred, notably the captain of the Japanese landing party and one English sailor killed and several wounded. The Chinese then abandoned the north fort, which is joined to the northwest fort by a protected passage. After about two hours more the southern forts were taken. Most of the occupants fled, but were not pursued. Some thirty or forty were found hiding in various parts of the fort. The various nations participating hoisted their flags on the various flag-

"The forts being of thick mud and grass adobe, were but little damaged by the gun fire, although they received a host of projectiles. The guns and gun shields, as a rule, were not damaged. Two or three of

the modern guns were disabled. "The dead Chinese were not counted, but it is estimated by eyewitnesses that some 200 dead were left in the fort. The loss on the side of the allied forces, as nearly as possible, is as follows: "Algerine-One officer very badly injured,

eight men wounded. "Iltis-Captain very badly injured, three or four men killed, six or eight wounded. "Koreetz-Two officers badly wounded. eight men dead, twelve wounded. "Guilak-One officer badly wounded, eight men killed, ten wounded, forty-seven burned by explosion of powder room "Lion-One man killed, one

"Other vessels engaged, injuries of minor importance. The above is an account gleaned from conversations with officers engaged, but may contain minor inaccuracies. During the engagement guns were turned on the Monocacy, which was out of the line of fire. She was struck (no casualties), and was forced to move up the river.

Commander Wise's Report.

Following is a report of the action made by Commander Wise, of the Monocacy, to Rear Admiral Kempff, under date of United States steamship Monocacy, Tong-Ku, China, June 17:

"Sir-I have the honor to report on the occurrences since yesterday noon. I attended a meeting of officers at 6 p. m. on board the Bobr. I was shown the proocol and ultimatum as to the Taku forts. The signatures to the document were autographic, and as yours was not appe informed the senior officer that he would The Hon. Cholly Knickerbo

plans and places for vessels of the attack-

ing forces. "Second-The first gun was fired at 12:45, and with the simultaneous discharge that followed two of the shots passed over the Monocacy, although she was out of the line of fire between the forts and vessels

"Third-The Iltis did not leave her berth, which was a short distance from mine, until 10:30 and the Japanese did not leave hers

during the bombardment. "Fourth-The fire was well sustained on both sides and although shells continued at intervals to pass near me or burst short or beyond, I attributed it to wild firing by the forts. About 2:30 L was standing on top of the pilothouse by the Gatling. I had mounted there when I heard a shell approaching and immediately a crash. The second cutter hanging at her davits, a few feet below and behind me, had been struck DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT by a shell. It entered her stern, tore out the bottom and ranging diagonally across the ship, cut the after fall of the steam launch, and passed through the ship's side in which it left a clear cut oval, two feet by ten inches. There were many men in the forward main deck and it must have gone as close to some of them as it did to me. It fortunately missed the launch's davit, as that would have caused it to ex-

"Fifth-It was difficult to make out how the allies were faring, but they were evidently closing in, as after 3 a. m. discharges from guns like Gatlings or small Maxims were heard. At 4 o'clock there was a tremendous explosion and a mass of flame, which I attributed to a magazine in one of the forts.

"Sixth-Toward 4 o'clock the bursting of shells in my near vicinity increased to such an extent that it occurred to me that the forts might be directing some of their fire on the rairoad station, as in this flat country it was a prominent mark and a number of Japanese and Russian troops were encamped around it. In such cases the Monocacy would be in considerable details not heretofore published. Admiral danger from a fire which I had hitherto considered bad shooting. Acting on the thought I cast off everything. I steamed away from the bunk and went two miles up the river, anchoring in the first bend. This move was made at 4:50, and at 5:30 miral Kempff's explanation for refusing the fire slackening and a Japanese flag floating over one of the forts, I returned

to my berth. "Seventh-I was able to render the following assistance: First, a party of thirtytary Long. Admiral Kempff's first report seven ladies and children, refugees from the tions on one point, but stated that they mission at Taku who had fled hurriedly on notification of the bombardment. They came aboard last night at 9 o'clock, and are still with me; also came two officers gard to the happenings previous to the of H. M. S. Barfleur, who had come down resolve yesterday by other senior foreign from Tien-Tsin too late to get to any naval officers here to get possession of English ship. As I was coming down the he Taku forts:

"Second—On Thursday, June 14, Rear Ad- boat towing a Chinese boat prize. I had no McKenzie Todd, who was private secremall boat to make a landing so I sent th launch to run her line ashore, for which thanks have been returned. I have taken on board and had surgical attendance for Taylor in conference with Powers, Culton, my country was at peace, that my limit | the following: A Japanese soldier with a gunshot wound, a Chinese coolie found ment of shell, a Russian soldier with wound in the head.

"Eighth-This place is deserted by every one; no trains, no telegraphic communication on shore, but I had a 'phone from Mr. Pottengill, who reports all quiet since first disturbance.

"Ninth-I know nothing of the fight, except that the forts were taken. I feel a natural regret, shared no doubt by the officers, that duty and orders prevented the my instructions, I could not join in taking old Monocacy from giving her ancient smoothbores a last chance.' possession of Chinese property and did

MINOR TESTIMONY OF A FAVORABLE KIND INTRODUCED.

State's Witnesses Introduced by the Defense to Contradict Other Witnesses of the State.

NEW LONDON, Mo., July 25 .- The trial of Alexander Jester for murder was resumed to-day with W. E. Settle, of Monroe county, Missouri, on the stand. Witness testified for the State, several days ago. of contradicting some of the State's witnesses, who swore that it was during the morning that they saw Jester and Gates pass through Middle Grove. The witness

while on his way to church. W. H. Ownsby, of Salisbury, Randolph county, Missouri, jailor at Paris in 1871. when Jester was first arrested and placed in jail, charged with the murder of Gates, was the next witness. The defense used M. Stuck, of St. Louis, who swore last Saturday that he saw Jester and Gates near Sydney, Mo., and later that he saw Jester in the Paris jail, and the prisoner told him that Gates had cut his own throat. W. W. testified that he saw Jester and Gates pass through on the Middle Grove and Paris road one morning in 1871 and that he rode horseback about thirty or forty miles behind them. The witness said he did not observe any blood in Hulen Lane, or on the road turning south or on any road. He did not see other witnesses, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Satterlee and W. S. Shrewsbury, who Morris, who lived on Reese creek, swore that he saw the carcass of a cow going

he saw floating down this creek. W. L. Jarvis, of Columbia, for the defense, in trying to account for the blood found near Bee creek, said: "My father owned a prairie farm near Centralia in 1871. We were hauling rails from the woods west of Bee branch to the prairie farm. My horse broke through the ice and cut his leg and after crossing the bridge I stopped more or less severely. She got over an to examine the wound. It made quite a pool of blood where the horse stopped. The Gates searching party recalled the incident and asked about the blood at the time of Gates's disappearance. Harvey Jester, the oldest son of the famous prisoner, testified as to the financial condition of his father previous to his departure for Indiana. He sold a farm in Woodson county for \$800, receiving \$400 in cash and notes, and a mule team. He

knew his father had \$350 before he started on the trip James W. Leech, a fisherman who lives on the Mississippi, testified: "I was watchman at the Hannibal bridge for fifteen years. I met A. A. Gates in October, 1871. at Hannibal. I described a body found over in the bottom, and he said the description suited his boy, and if it proved to be the body of his son he would give me

The feature of the day was the testimony of Jester's oldest son. With much grief and many tears he told the story of his father's life as he knows it. Jester is weakening physically. Sheriff Jones almost carried him upstairs to the courtroom to-day.

A "Doubtful" State.

New York Mail and Express. Why, certainly, Indiana is a "doubtful" State. Was it ever anything else? That's | rights, which seemed to be Brown's only the way they run politics "on the banks of the Wabash." All the same, and notwithstanding, the Hoosier State has cast its electoral vote for Democratic Presidents only twice in thirty-six years-in 1884 and 1892-and present indications do not suggest that the number of Democratic | when they were fleeing under the protecvictories is to be increased this year. Still, there is not a politician in Indiana who will not stoutly aver that it is a "doubt-

tul" State. Wrong Side of the Street.

Here is Adlai talking about being farmer. He should pay all his attention to working the other side of the street. Mr. Bryan is doing the farming act to perfection

A Triffe Singular. Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

It seems singular that the Democracy should be dependent on the Silver Republican-Populists.

Aspiring Young Democrat.

The Hon. Cholly Knickerbocker also

TESTIMONY IN THE POWERS CASE IS REING DEFLECTED.

Governor Taylor's Secretary and a Negro Porter Show Youtsey's Ac-

tivity Prior to the Murder.

PASSAGE BY OPPOSING COUNSEL

GOVERNOR BROWN AND RIOT CAMP-BELL HAVE A SHARP TILT.

Details of the Arrest of Powers and Davis-Nonks to Be Cross-Esamined This Afternoon-

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 25.-When Judge Cantrill's court convened this morning a dozen or more witnesses who had been summoned on behalf of the commonwealth were excused on motion of the prosecution, and as the same thing has occurred each morning this week the total list for the prosecution has been reduced very materially. Some of those excused were put upon their recognizance to appear and testify in the cases of Youtsey and others which are in the distance.

This was the fifteenth day of the trial. The defense asked that Robert Noaks be called that they might ask him some queswould recall him later for further crossexamination. The prosecution consented to this, and Noaks was asked to fix the time of the several conversations he claimed to have had with Caleb Powers at Frankfort

tary to Governor Taylor, was the next witness called. Witness had seen Governor Finley, S. G. Sharp and others frequently. close to the ship with arm torn off by frag- | Saw Youtsey in the Governor's private office twice doing some stenographic work. Witness did not know why Youtsey was doing this work, as the Governor had a stenographer of his own. He saw Caleb Powers and Youtsey together Jan. 30 Later, the same day, witness saw Youtsey come into the general reception room of the Governor carrying a gun. Youtsey took a position by a window, and later went into the office of the secretary of state, where he knelt by a window, pointing the gun out of it. Powers saw Youtsey. and asked witness to get him out of the room, and witness asked Youtsey what he was doing there with a gun. Youtsey said there was trouble up there, pointing to the executive building. Witness told him they had adjourned, and asked Youtsey what he intended to do in case of trouble. Youtsey said: "I don't intend to start trouble, but if it starts this building must be protected." Witness said the defendant, Powers, there joined in the conversation and told Youtsey it would never do for any one to shoot from that building. Youtsey had the window raised and the blind pulled down. Witness left the room, leaving Youtsey and Powers in the room

WANTED YOUTSEY REMOVED. On Monday following Powers came to witness and told him Youtsey was outside, and wanted admission to the office of the secretary of state. Powers said Youtsey him around, and asked witness to go out and get him away. On Saturday, prior to the assassination, witness saw three guns in the office of the secretary of state, said that in 1871 he met Gates and Jester | Youtsey called the attention of the witness to them by removing a plank under which they were concealed. Youtsey said: "Powers claims to be a brave man, but he hid his gun.'

While Powers was in jail at Frankfort Judge Matthews, formerly secretary of state, called on witness and asked him to sign a statement. Matthews was making an investigation in the interest of Powers. Witness refused to talk with Matthews or to consider the statement. In the afternoon Todd resumed his place on the stand. He said he did not tell a Frankfort newspaper correspondent that

Powers or any one interested in the case had talked with him and had practically left him the option of swearing to a lie leaving the State or telling the truth, but what witness said or intended to say was that his own conscientious conviction as to what was involved as to his own position embraced these points, and that he concluded not to leave the State under any circumstances and to tell the truth as to what

Robert Noaks was again put on the stand

but the defense was not ready for the cross-examination, and after some argu-

ment by the attorneys the court allowed

the defense to postpone the examination YOUTSEY GAVE ORDERS. Lloyd Smith, a colored porter in the basement of the executive building, was then called. He said that on the morning of the Van Meter-Berry contest there was a large crowd of mountaineers in the basement. Youtsey came in and gave them some sort of orders. They left hurriedly but came back after a while. asked what was going on, and Green Golden said: "If our man had been in his place you would have seen what was going on. If he had been there there would have been hell." This was on Saturday previous to the shooting. Witness corroborated the testimony of Watts, the other porter, as to Youtsey running through the basement immediately after the shooting. Prof. James A. Stevens, of Barboursville, who had come in response to a subpoena duces tecum, requiring him to produce a letter from Caleb Powers dated Feb. 3, said the letter had been destroyed or lost, but the witness said that in substance the letter said: "The Democrats had it in for him because he was an open advocate of war, and also because to him (Powers) was largely due the credit for the disorganized condition of the Democrats at that time. and added "we have been elected to these offices and we intend to hold them. Ex-Governor Brown moved to exclude this

statement as incompetent, and while arguing this question a lively tilt occurred between him and Lawyer Campbell, of the prosecution. Campbell accused Brown of making a political harangue, to which Brown entered a disclaimer. Campbell said, "I will let the galled jade wince," to which Brown responded hotly: "There is no jade over here and nobody wincing; don't make a mistake as to that," Later Mr. Brown accused Campbell of making a political speech, to which Campbell retorted that he was "not dealing in the bill of stock in trade.

Mr. Brown said: "No one would accuse you of knowing anything about the bill of rights," or words to that effect. Officer Pete Jenkins, of the Lexington police, gave the details of the arrest of Powers and Davis at Lexington, March 10, tion of about thirty soldiers. Powers and Davis were armed and disguised as soldiers. Powers resisted arrest but finally

surrendered.

Georgetown and Scott county are excited over a report to-night that several hundred of Powers's mountain friends will arrive here Monday or Tuesday, and they fear trouble may occur in that event. The prosecution has many important witnesses who have not yet been heard Among them are F. Wharton Golden, Detectives Armstrong and Harding and Walter Bronston and a number of others, but it is believed that the state will close its testimony in chief on Saturday. A member of the prosecution said to-night that side was well pleased with the evidence I had brought out. The defense will admit Powers's connection with the organization of the 1,200 mountaineers who came to Frankfort Jan. 25, and who, after stacking their rifles in the state buildings, held mass meeting in front of the Capitol, bu will introduce proof to show that the mea though armed, came in good faith to petition the Legislature and with no intent